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THE
EXCELLENT PROPERTIES
OF
SALTED BRANDY,

AS A MOST EFFICACIOUS

MEDICINE AND SEDATIVE

FOR INTERNAL AS WELL AS EXTERNAL DISEASES,

INFLAMMATION, AND LOCAL INJURIES,

Set forth in the detail of various cases in which its sanative and sedative virtues have been experienced, together with certain reasons for the probability of its effecting the Cure of several Diseases in which it has not yet been prescribed, and ample directions as to the mode of preparing and using this surprising remedy; being an entirely original work on the subject.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL FENTON, M.A.

Πολλάκι τοι καὶ μωρὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαίρειον ἔσσι.

"Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum."



LONDON:

WHITTAKER, TREACHER, AND CO.;

LACE AND ADDISON, NORTH CRESCENT, AND CHAS. DAVIS, NORTH
JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

1841.

868.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

P R E F A C E .

THOUGH a very general interest has been excited by the several statements which have appeared respecting the sanative properties of Brandy and Salt, or, more properly speaking, of Salted Brandy, (and it is an undeniable fact that the beneficial effects of the medicine therein recommended have been numerous and extraordinary,) there are, nevertheless, thousands who are so far from being favourably, that they are prejudicially, affected by these statements; owing, probably, to the too enthusiastic and unguarded manner in which they have been drawn up. Several examples of this injudicious mode of proceeding might be adduced; but I shall content myself with bringing forward the instance of one gentleman who has written on this subject, recommending this medicine for the cure of *insanity*, and exhorting all Missionaries to be provided with it, conceiving that it would considerably aid the Gospel in making converts to Christianity from among the Heathen, as the wonderful effects of this medicine, provided the knowledge of its composition were kept secret, might be considered as a kind of miracle! I think it would be advisable to serve him as Phalaris did Perillus, the founder of the celebrated Brazen Bull, namely, to bring him under the operation of his favourite remedy by embrocating his head with salted brandy until the fever of his enthusiasm should be abated. But, whatever power it might possess for the cure of *his* or of others' insanity, it is evident that it is unable to remove spiritual ignorance; otherwise this gentleman, who speaks of the benefit he has received from taking this remedy, would have known that the Gospel needs not any artificial aid or juggling in order to its being made "the power of God unto salvation," but that its Divine Author would be likely to withhold his blessing whenever such unhallowed means might be adopted with a view to insuring its success. The authors of these overcharged statements, who, by their unwise conduct, have injured the cause which they desired to promote, may, perhaps, be regarded as infected with some such humour as influenced the practice of Dr. Sangrado, who, having, to his *own* satisfaction, established the position that *bleeding* was the sovereign remedy, would think, talk, and hear of no other for the disorders either of the body or of the mind, and would resort to *bleeding* his patient although in the very article of death; and hence the statements in question (though I consider them substantially to be true) may have been treated as the ravings of some empiric, or as the commendations of an over-fond parent concerning a favorite child. As, however, I could lay no claim to the paternity of this medicinal child,

had in my own case experienced such signal benefit from the use of this remedy, and knew of the happy effects it had produced in so many to whom it was my pleasure and privilege to recommend it, I conceived that if I should publish anything on the subject, it might, perhaps, be the means of influencing those still entertaining unfavourable opinions of this medicine to lay aside their prejudices, seeing that, from my relation to it, my station in society, and the experience I had had of its efficacy in myself and others, what I might say respecting it would be regarded as more calm and dispassionate. Struck with this idea, and desirous of communicating to others what, under Providence, had proved so serviceable to myself, I thought that if I should refrain from an attempt, however humble, to render this singular remedy more extensively adopted, I should be deficient in the principle and feeling not only of a Philanthropist, but also of a Christian. I maintain the principle that the interest of the community is the interest of each individual composing it, and that if this principle were better understood, felt, and practised, the amount of selfishness would daily decrease, and men would, in that golden, peculiarly happy, and elegant line of Goldsmith,

“learn the luxury of doing good!”

One instance, produced by Xenophon, in testimony of the friendly disposition of Cyrus the son of Darius and Parysatis, was the circumstance of his sending his friends portions of such viands as had particularly pleased his taste, accompanied by the observation, that as he had been pleased with, he wished his friends also to taste, them. Now, though I can neither pass any eulogium on the *taste* of Brandy *fettled* with Salt, as a Yorkshireman would say, nor declare that I have been pleased with, yet I am desirous that my invalid neighbours should taste, it; being confident of its possessing sanative virtues, and that the acknowledgment of their existence will be the consequence of their making an experiment of this remedy.

“The human mind being fond of novelty,” in medicine, as in almost every thing else, medical men have done well in cautioning the public against what are popularly called *Quack* medicines; because medical compositions are and have been made by ignorant and designing men, which have often done incalculable injury to the human frame and constitution; but I am of opinion that this necessary caution ought not to form a general rule without an exception. It ought not, I think, to be issued against a remedy, the composition of which is very simple and perfectly well known, and its adoption, if not attended by any efficacious results, will yet be accompanied by no deleterious consequences. This remark applies to the preparation of Salted Brandy and should be allowed the benefit of it, even if it were a *Quack* medicine; but I have been informed that it is no such thing, but is the invention of a French Physician,* among whose papers the prescription is said to have been found, together with the history of the various cases in which it had been successfully administered. A Mr. Lee, however, a gentleman of large and independent fortune, who says that he has been solely actuated by the

* Whether the above statement be or be not correct, yet the remedy appears to me to bear the character of a French Medical man's invention; because the Hygeian system seems to be more exclusively prevalent in the treatment of disease by gentlemen of the faculty in France than in the practice of medical men in this country; that practice being, first to make a breach, and then to repair it, or first to pull down, and then to build up.

most philanthropic, patriotic, and disinterested motives in recommending this medicine to the public, (after he had acquired confidence in its virtues by a long course of experience,) through the medium of several addresses, which he has lately collected and sent forth to the world in a two shilling pamphlet—Mr. Lee, I say, appears to contend for the honor of the invention; for though he asserts himself to be only the “discoverer,” but not the inventor, of this remedy, yet he feels aggrieved (notwithstanding I have never disputed the claim he lays to its discovery) by my having said that I had heard that it was the invention of a French Physician. This circumstance induced me to say, that he appears to contend for the honor of the invention. In the ordinary acceptation of the terms *Invention* and *Discovery*, they are by no means synonymous, but widely differ in signification; for, to *discover* is to find something which previously existed, in some certain form, condition, or operation; whereas, to *invent* is to exhibit things in a combination in which they had not before appeared. In exemplification of this reasoning, it may be truly said, that to invent and discover falsehood are two very different actions. Our circumnavigators, Cooke and Anson, did not *invent* the islands which they *discovered*; nor did the celebrated Harvey *invent* the process of the circulation of the blood which he was so fortunate as to *discover*; and, lastly, a person who discovers anything long forgotten, and so become obsolete, and revives its recollection and use, cannot be said to have invented that thing. This distinction between the words *invent* and *discover* is, I believe, quite familiar to Mr. Lee, and, if I mistake not, he rigidly observes it, using the terms *discover*, *discoverer*, and *discovery*, but studiously avoiding the words *invent*, *inventor*, and *invention*, when speaking of himself in connexion with Salted Brandy. From this manifest caution observed by Mr. Lee, I think that he may probably have been the discoverer, or rather the reviver of a remedy which had become obsolete; and I am so far from feeling disposed to deprive him of the claim to such a discovery, that I consider the community much indebted to him for the pains he has taken and the expense which he says he has incurred in order to make this remedy extensively known; but if he means to assert that he was the first individual who thought of combining Brandy and Salt as a sedative of inflammation, and a medicine of disease, he must allow me to withhold my assent to such an assertion, and to express my apprehension that he labours under an erroneous idea, seeing that Salted Brandy has, for upwards of thirty years past,† been known

† Some time since, I met with a very respectable individual who had used this remedy twenty years ago; and subsequently a friend writes to me thus: “Brandy and Salt has been known as a cure for bruises, &c., for many years; we have used it seven or eight, and my son” (a Captain in the Army) “always used it in his Regiment, where it was well known and had been used by the surgeon many years previous.” In addition to this, I was told by another gentleman that he had frequently seen the backs of sailors, who had been flogged, embrocated with Salted Brandy; and a brother Clergyman, a native of West India, told me that Salted spirits had been long known and used in his native Island, and several other gentlemen from that part of the world have assured me of the correctness of his assertion; and, very lately, a friend of mine said that he had recently met with an old distinguished naval Officer, who told him that he had known Salted Brandy used in the Navy ever since he entered it. Putting, then, together all the evidence I have been able to collect respecting the origin of Salted Brandy, the impression made by it on my mind is, that whoever may have been the inventor, or, if that word be more pleasing to certain ears, the discoverer of this preparation, Mr. Lee can lay no just pretensions to such a character, having done no more than stumble upon and publish to the world a remedy many years previously known; of which, however, he has fondly looked on himself as the author, merely, I presume, because he was not aware of the facts I have above stated. I would further observe, that the circumstance of this remedy having been reported to be the invention of a Frenchman does not at all impugn the

as an application, externally at least, to allay inflammation, reduce tumours, and heal open sores; but whether it was used internally as a medicine, I am not at present prepared to say. If, however, after all this, he will unequivocally assert that he invented the remedy under review, he must be in a condition to account for his having allowed so valuable an invention to lie so long dormant and unpublished to the world, and to furnish the particular history of the circumstances which led him to think of combining brandy and salt as a medicine and sedative. I have a right to expect this, and if Mr. Lee will undertake satisfactorily to prove that he is the inventor or originator of this remedy, and shall be considered as having succeeded in the attempt, I pledge myself to offer him a public apology,

validity of Mr. Lee's statement (seen by me only within the last four or five days) as to the occasion which first made him acquainted with Brandy and Salt as a sedative of inflammation; because, as I have before remarked, one man may hit upon what another long before invented; and this is precisely the case with Mr. Lee, who will only expose himself to universal ridicule if, after what I have said in order to undeceive him and the public, he should still persist in claiming for himself the merit of the invention or discovery of Salted Brandy as a sedative and medicine.

The way in which he was led to a knowledge of this remedy is thus related by his herald and co-adjutor,—“Mr. Lee's estate (in France) was infested with various kinds of noxious insects and reptiles, especially musquitoes, by which he was so much annoyed and stung as to cause him to be under apprehensions that he would have to resign his purchase and return to England. He at length had recourse to pure French Brandy, with which he washed the parts stung, in hopes that it would allay the distressing pain, his face and eyes having become much inflamed. He tried this application twice, and was worse than before; but the third day he accidentally—or, more correctly speaking, providentially—cast his eyes upon the salt as it stood on the table, and, dipping his finger, moist with the liquor, into it, he found, on rubbing the parts bitten, almost instant relief; and after persevering for a short time he had the satisfaction of finding that the musquitoes would not come near any part of the body that had become saturated with the mixture.” Subsequently to my having written and extracted the above, I met with the following most extraordinary letter bearing Mr. Lee's name, and appearing in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, of the 6th of March, 1841:—

To the Editor of the Leeds Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable paper I have lately had several pleasing notices of the efficacy of Brandy and Salt, as a remedy. It is truly a great blessing to society that the knowledge of it has had so great an extension, and that it has lost none of its valuable properties. To those who have taken the trouble of sending, and to you who have inserted them, I beg to offer my sincere thanks, not so much from the pleasure it has given me, though that is very great, as from the certainty that this is the true method of causing its almost universal application. However, there is one description of complaint which has not been mentioned, and to which I feel most desirous it should be applied,—I mean insanity,—which I believe it would be of the greatest use in curing; but in this complaint very few have the courage to make it known that they have been so afflicted. There is too much of egotism in this idea, and I hope this will cause people to use it for this complaint, and, if cured, not to be afraid of publishing the truth.

I wish also to thank Mr. Bronte, of Haworth, for his beautiful letter, inserted in the *Intelligencer* of the 30th January. Though he has said so much in favour of the remedy, yet he has not said more than it merits; it is not yet doing one hundredth part of the good it is capable of doing; but there is one thing which I beg leave to notice in his letter. He says, “whether Mr. Lee is the inventor or restorer of the medicine.” I am neither one nor the other, but I am the discoverer of it, which was entirely accidental, for which I am indebted to a kind Providence, arising out of the situation in which it had placed me; and to you I beg to say, that through your kind help, by inserting my letters and addresses, you have enabled me to make it generally known;—you encouraged me to proceed when I was the victim of ridicule, which would have silenced many men. Whilst I am upon this subject, I will notice a pamphlet published at Liverpool, by Lace and Addison, and at Manchester by Love and Barton, containing one of my addresses, which was bad enough, as they were making a profit from that to which they had not the least right.—A paper, written, it is said, by a benefited clergyman of the Church of England, wherein he gives it as a fact, that I got my knowledge from the papers of a “French physician, among whose papers the prescription was found, together with a history of the various cases to which it had been successfully applied.” Now I say this is *utterly false*, as I never found any papers of either French or English physicians, nor have I had any help from any of them, but great discouragement from some, and I hereby call upon him, if he is an honest man, as every clergyman of that glorious Church ought to be, to make that reparation which he ought to make, and which his title and rank entitle me to expect.

But, dear Sir, the above are not the chief causes why I address you. No; it is for the little innocent children, and more particularly for those in their first year, that I take the liberty of troubling you. At that tender age they are subject to a great number of complaints which often prove fatal. Now the rubbing of the crown of their head with Brandy and Salt generally cures them at once, and if they are well it tends to keep them so. Children of two days old may be rubbed with the

and to acknowledge that either I had been completely misinformed, or that I must have entirely mistaken the information which I received.

Some medical gentlemen have, but, with all due deference, I think without proper consideration, cautioned their patients against the preparation in question, on the ground of its liability to produce inflammation; but it appears to me most surprising that it should be productive of *internal* inflammation, seeing that, when applied as an *embrocation*, it acts as a most powerful and speedy sedative; and that such it proves in cases of internal as well as external inflammation is evident from its wonderful efficacy as a gargle for a sore throat. These gentlemen hesitate not to prescribe Brandy and Water sweetened with Sugar, as a tonic, to very

utmost safety; it assists them to develop their faculties, and if there is any thing a little deranged in their heads it rectifies it, as well as every other complaint to which they are subject. These cures will almost always be effected at an expense not exceeding twopence each, even in England, where French Brandy is so dear. In France, I have cured many at an expense of not more than a farthing each, once rubbing being generally sufficient; when it requires to be done several times the expense is more, but this occurs very seldom. I can suggest a method by which a great extension might be given to the manner of cure, and I hope I shall not offend by beseeching the clergymen of the Church of England to take the lead, it being both their duty, and, I believe, their inclination to visit the poor and those who have no helper in their abodes of misery and destitution. Let each carry a small bottle of the remedy in his pocket, containing the value of sixpence of Brandy and Salt, this being sufficient to cure three or four children; if he uses the whole of it each day he may effect three cures, but he is sure to effect at least one. I have no doubt that he will have more heartfelt pleasure from this than he can or ever had from any other source. The good effects are very often visible in five minutes after the rubbing. If this method should get into general use, and it can be easily done, I should like a comparison to be made of the number of children who have died in their first year for three years, with that of three years after it has been generally used in this manner. The rising generation will be far more healthy, robust, and *handsome* than those who have preceded them, and, I hope, more able to endure greater privations, not, I hope, for war, but for colonization. Any one having a wish to do this great good have only to ask the mothers if they will permit it to be applied to their children; with their permission he pours a little upon the top of the head whilst the mother rubs it with her hand, taking care it does not run down into the eyes of the infant; this gives pain, though it is of great use to the sight. I have only mentioned children in their first year, but it is equally applicable to all under seven years of age.

Your insertion of the above will oblige, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
Chateau de la Ferté Imbault, Feb. 6, 1841.

WILLIAM LEE.

This letter, especially its concluding paragraph, completely establishes my previous remarks on the very injudicious manner, adopted by some, of recommending this remedy, and strikingly shews the necessity of a temperate and argumentative work on the subject, such as I trust the present may be considered.

As Mr. Lee has thought proper to charge Messrs. Lace and Addison, (who were the first parties in England to introduce this medicine to the public in the form of a Pamphlet,) Love and Barton, together with the author of the Preface prefixed to one of Mr. Lee's addresses, which they published as above noticed, with having made profit by another man's property, I feel called upon in justice to them and myself to state, that they were actuated by the best of motives in what they did, and that I neither asked for nor received, nor thought of asking or receiving, in the first instance, a single farthing for that Preface, without which the public would never have given heed to his extravagancies on Brandy and Salt. He expressly made that Address a present to the Public, and he cannot deny that this is the truth; as such, then, the above parties printed it in the form of a pamphlet, at the lowest possible price, which was barely sufficient to cover the cost of the labour and paper. He surely could not expect them to afford these *gratis*. At this period he had not appropriated this Address to himself; it was only after they had given the hint, and led the way, by their publication, that he made the Address in question, property, and bethought him of publishing it together with similar rhapsodies.

As to the reputation he expects from me, I have made him all the amends to which he was entitled, in a letter I wrote in reply to one which he addressed to the Editors of the *Liverpool Standard*, his bearing date the 26th and mine the 30th of June, 1840, to which he never ventured to reply. In his former letter, he writes as if he were the inventor of the remedy; for he expressly declares, that "no one had anything to do with it but himself," whereas, in the present one, he positively denies himself to be either the inventor or revivifier of it, and asserts himself only the "discoverer." If, then, he be only the "discoverer," why should he take umbrage at my having said that I had heard that a French physician was the inventor? Let him shew that I am in error, or admit that the above letter has more brandy in it than salt!

With reference to the preceding letter I cannot refrain, ere I close this note, from expressing my regret that, on the supposition of the truth of Mr. Lee's assertions respecting the power of Salted Brandy to produce the effects therein specified by him, this remedy was not known and applied when he was only two days old; but as he is now considerably past his "seventh year," it would, perhaps, be useless to recommend its application in his case!

weak and delicate patients ; why, then, should they consider diluted brandy impregnated with salt so dangerous ? for the substitution of the salt instead of the sugar forms the only difference between Salted Brandy and what I have said they are in the frequent habit of prescribing. If this preparation has an inflammatory tendency, let them prove that it has this effect ; but I believe they would not enter the lists with me in this contest. The diluted Brandy and Salt, however, has, over the diluted Brandy and Sugar, not only a medicinal but a moral advantage ; because a too great foddiness may be engendered for the latter, whereas there need be no apprehension whatever that such a habit for the former will ever be contracted, notwithstanding the old proverb that habit is second nature, and the force of acquired tastes.

Many entertain a prejudice against the use of Brandy as a Medicine, and so do I ; but Brandy is a very different thing, taken by itself, from what it is when impregnated with Salt. As I never take ardent spirits, except medicinally, and my general beverage is water, what I am about to state may be considered worthy the greater attention. I have taken, by way of experiment, about two table spoonfuls of Brandy, in as much hot water, and the consequence has been a most unpleasant burning sensation in my stomach and flush in my face ; whereas, no such result followed the prescribed dose of the medicine in question ; nor did I feel, after the lapse of a minute from taking it, as if I had received ardent spirits into my stomach ; whence I conclude that the Salt has such an effect on the Brandy as to remove the usually deleterious property of the ardent spirit, or that it obviates its injurious action.

I shall close these prefatory remarks by recommending to those who may be induced to take this excellent remedy, perseverance in its use and the total discontinuance of that mode of living which has a tendency to foster the malady for the removal of which they have resorted to this preparation ; and that as God is as well the preserver and restorer of our health as he is the author of our being, and generally effects his purposes by the intervention of ordinary means, no one should use this or any other medicine either superstitiously on the one hand or irreligiously on the other, but in dependence on the Deity for his blessing, and in entire resignation to his will as to the result.

Liverpool, 28th January, 1841.

SALTED BRANDY.

I HAVE long thought that a great many of the disorders which affect the human body, and ultimately lay its fair and wonderful fabric a ruin in its native dust, have arisen from accidental causes and reached the awful crisis of their career, owing to the circumstance of no means having been adopted in order to arrest their progress. How many maladies (which, emanating from the above probable origin, have at last proved fatal,) have in their beginning resembled that little cloud seen by the servant of Elijah, which, in a short time from its discovery, overspread the serene face of the firmament with the frowns of a gloomy and angry tempest! We ought to endeavour to shun everything and occasion likely to injure our bodies externally, or to bring them under the influence of disease; but as we are, through our fallen nature, weak, frail, and short-sighted creatures, and disorders are entailed upon us as so many satellites of that death which original disobedience introduced and subsequent transgression has helped to manifest and perpetuate, and we are occasionally so circumstanced as to render the coolest caution and the most vigilant circumspection of no avail, especial regard should be paid in reference to any remedy which is thought of, brought before, and recommended to the adoption of mankind, not only to the cure, but also to the prevention of the progress of the injury or disorder; for prevention is a work much more easily accomplished than cure. This should be the principal object sought to be attained; but if, through the neglect of the patient, or through some other circumstance, the opportunity of prevention shall have been allowed to escape, the next thing of greatest importance should be an attempt to cure the malady; and if that should be found impracticable, then the endeavour, which Christian sympathy and benevolence can best exert, will be to alleviate the poor sufferer's pains, until the infinitely wise and merciful Creator, who does not willingly afflict the children of men, shall be pleased to bring them to a termination. In connexion with the attainment of the above desirable objects, a

more happy and efficacious remedy than Salted Brandy was never, in my opinion, introduced into the world; an assertion which will, I trust, be made so abundantly manifest by the detail of the following pages that it will carry home conviction to every unprejudiced mind; because, at whatever period (provided it be not one which has placed the case beyond the reach of remedy) it may be applied, a beneficial result will be experienced in, I will venture to say, a great majority of instances. If this remedy be applied on the first symptoms or occurrence of disease or external injury,* it will nip the mischief in the very bud, and so arrest its farther progress; or, in case the evil has been suffered to spread its ravages, it will repel and subdue it, and ultimately subdue its injurious effects.

So many medicines have been palmed upon the world, laying claim to a panacæan character, that the remedy here recommended (and appearing to me to come nearer to an universal medicine than any other hitherto asserting that pretension) has to contend with long-established prejudices, and the opinion of, perhaps, the whole body of the faculty, with very few exceptions. But medical men are not the only parties opposed to it; there are others prejudiced against it, on different grounds from those which probably deter the sons of Æsculapius from giving it countenance. These say that they have no faith in it because of its being said to be a remedy for every disorder or complaint, and, therefore, they will not use it: but this hasty judgment and unreasonable determination must surely proceed from ignorance in some and from want of due reflection in others. Though I do not consider myself competent to give an authoritative opinion, yet I feel that the circumstance of my having taken considerable pains in order to ascertain to what could be attributed the efficacy of this preparation in almost every instance of its having been tried (for such is the fact) has afforded me so much knowledge and confidence as to induce me to venture to express my sentiments on the subject. I have long since been impressed with the idea that, as all diseases necessarily proceed from some cause, some general principles might be laid down and, in a great measure, reduced to a system, respecting their origin, which, if effected, would throw much light on the method of their treatment and cure. Now, I conceive that all human diseases may be chiefly ascribed to the following causes, namely, *the Weak State of the Stomach or of the Digestive Organs, and an impure or corrupt State of the Blood and Bile, attended, more or less, with Inflammation*, as a natural consequence.

* I mean only such external injury which does not absolutely require the interference of the Practitioner; and when I mention the power of this remedy in reducing Tumours, I intend only such as have no matter or pus formed in them; but, though in such cases I do not think a cure could be effected without the use of the lancet, the application of the sedative in question will be found of great service in allaying the inflammation previous to the surgical operation being performed, and afterwards in assisting to heal the abscess.

The weakness of the digestive powers appears to me to be the cause (except in the case of some poisonous or infectious matter being taken up into the circulation by the mouth or by inoculation) of an impure state of the blood ; which, once vitiated, acts injuriously on the stomach as well as on the whole fabric of our mortal part. If the above position be correct and can be supported by proofs derived from pathological reasoning, what meridian light it would throw on the method of treating and curing all diseases, and to what lucid order and simplicity would it reduce the medical art ; because nothing more is required, on the above principle, than a medicine which will stimulate and strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, correct the bile, and allay inflammation : and I believe, from the experiments which have been made, that the preparation of Brandy and Salt will produce the above desirable effects. It is well known that the blood contains a considerable quantity of Salt,† which is a great antiseptic. May not, therefore, the tendency of Salted Brandy to purify the blood, which from a deficiency of Salt, may probably become corrupt, be accounted for, as well as its efficacy in arresting the progress of mortification ? Purgation, by means of drastic and other drugs, and an endeavour to excite to activity languid or torpid organs, by the exhibition of Mercury, is, I imagine, the general practice for the expulsion and cure of disease, followed by the administration of stimulants and tonics ; but this mode of treatment, though good for trade, seems calculated to inflict a greater amount of injury than it confers of benefit ; for the former part of it must weaken the stomach more than the latter can strengthen it :

† An attempt to assign a reason for the sea being salt, and not fresh, water, might, perhaps, be a matter of no inconsiderable interest ; for it cannot be argued that it has been made to consist of salt in order to prevent its becoming fetid, seeing the great lakes of North America, (compared with which the British and Irish Channels are mere ponds,) consist of *fresh* water, which in them is always sweet : I am of opinion, therefore, that the great and infinitely wise Creator made the ocean salt, and not fresh, water, for a specific purpose. True philosophical observation and the progress of rational science, which is never arrogant, but always modest and unassuming, daily tend to confirm an idea I have for some years entertained that God has made all the creatures with which we are acquainted on precisely the same scheme, however numerous their gradations and infinite their variety ; in other words, that the same system, one principal part of which is circulation, pervades all the creatures animate, inanimate, or vegetable. The globe on which we dwell will be found to be, considered according to the above idea, analogous, in its organization and functions to those developed in the animal part of man, who is the top-stone in the building of this nether world, and (had he continued in that image in which he was made) the noblest and best of all terrestrial creatures.

The earth, consisting of hard and soft substances, covered with a skin of sward, adorned with down of emerald hue, and waving locks of trees, containing the ocean whose waters, diffused and filtered through the fountains, return to it by the rivers, bears a remarkable resemblance to the internal composition and external ornament of, and to the process of the circulation in, the human body ; and that the blood which is diffused through the body of man is salt for, perhaps, precisely the same reason that the sea is salt, which pervades the body of the earth in the manner above noticed.

whereas, the remedy under consideration does not at all debilitate, but, on the contrary, it strengthens the stomach, at the same time that it purifies the blood, corrects the acridity of the bile, allays the inflammation, and exhilarates the animal spirits. Another very great advantage connected with this medicine is, that it renders the body of the patient, while under its influence, less susceptible of cold than it is when in perfect health, and that its use does not interfere with the administration of aperients, should they be required. I forgot to remark that it acts as a powerful diaphoretic, and I am, therefore, inclined to think that it might be beneficially prescribed in the gout. Indeed, I am firmly persuaded that there is scarcely any disease or complaint which this medicine, if fairly tried, will not reach and remove, (provided a cure be practicable,) or at least greatly alleviate; but if the system should be so deranged and the organs so debilitated as to be incapable of discharging their ordinary functions, and to indicate that the machine is worn out, then neither this nor any other remedy can be applied with any reasonable expectation of its proving efficacious.

The *internal* effect of neither this nor of any other medicine can be permanent, in cases wherein, from the advance of old age, the constitution is beginning to give way, and to warn us that "here we have no continuing city;" but can only be expected to be temporarily beneficial.

Such has been the salutary effect of this medicine in a great number and variety of cases which have come under my own immediate knowledge and have been communicated to me by friends and other respectable individuals of undoubted veracity, that, though I have no misgiving as to the general correctness of the statements of some who have written on this subject, yet as these gentlemen have allowed their enthusiastic feelings to enter too strongly into their writings, and by the high prices of their pamphlets (except in their abridged forms) have placed the information they have furnished concerning this remedy and its use beyond the reach of the poor in general, I have considered myself as imperatively called upon to publish the result of my experience of the efficacy of this medicine in myself and others, certain reasons which other writers on this subject have omitted to assign in order to account for the universality of its effects, and the observations I have to offer as to the probability of its proving beneficial in cases wherein I have not yet had an opportunity of testing its virtues.

In the further prosecution of my design, I shall first detail the cases in which I have known and have been credibly informed that this remedy was successfully applied; I shall then proceed to offer a few observations on the probability of its use being attended with beneficial results in certain cases which I shall specify, but in which

I have had no opportunity of prescribing it; and, lastly, I shall furnish particular directions as to the method of preparing, and applying it; and I shall also make such additional remarks, connected with the subject, as may be suggested and appear to be required.

Inflammation, whether local or entirely pervading the human frame, and always accompanied with a sensation of pain,† seems so general an attendant on all partial injuries, as well as diseases or disorders, to which the animal constitution of man has at any time been subjected, that I think I cannot pursue a better course than to commence with the history of the efficacy of Salted Brandy in subduing it.

INFLAMMATION.

This state of the blood and vessels is of two kinds, *external* and *internal*, in allaying both which this remedy will be found singularly efficacious. Little or no pain attends its use, except in cases of the skin being cut, rubbed off, or in any way broken, and of open sores and sore eyes, in all which cases the pain will generally be found to cease entirely after the third or fourth application.

A respectable individual informed me that an acquaintance of his, a commercial traveller, who one evening had unfortunately taken the brandy *without* the salt, happened, as he was ascending a stone staircase, to stumble, and, in falling, to bring his head in contact with the edge of one of the steps. In consequence of this, a great portion of the skin was rubbed off his forehead. There being Salted Brandy in the house, he had the courage to apply it to the raw surface! The accident occurred on the Friday evening, and the embrocation was continued till Sunday night, and on Monday morning the wound was sufficiently healed to admit of his wearing his hat and entering on his journey.

The Cashier in a gentleman's office in Liverpool accidentally received a very smart blow on the back of his left hand, from the edge of a door opened hastily by one of the workmen, who was not

† I consider that where pain is felt there must exist inflammation. If any medical man should pronounce this an untenable position, he must be prepared to shew what is the cause of pain, and to prove that there are any cases of the existence of pain with which inflammation has no connexion. It is true that, in nervous and spasmodic disorders, a high degree of pain exists without (I cannot say) any (because I have known a case of *Tio-doloureux* in which there was manifest) external indication of the presence of inflammation; but, as in such cases the pain experienced must be the result of some irritation of the nerve or nerves affected, such irritation appears to me calculated to induce inflammation, though not of the character of that which terminates in mortification.

aware that any one stood in the way. The injury was followed by such inflammation as completely deprived him of the use of his fingers. He instantly applied the Salted Brandy, which so reduced the swelling that he obtained the perfect use of his hand in about three hours after he had received the blow. This account I had from his own lips, in the presence of his employer, who confirmed the statement.

A gentleman told me of a case of violent inflammation in the chest, in which he administered a dose of this remedy in the evening, and on the following morning found the patient relieved. I was informed that the physician in attendance was not over-pleased with my friend having, with the usual kindness of his disposition and in the simplicity of his heart, interfered on the occasion.

A farm-servant had some swelling on the side of his face, which was probably the Mumps, of such intensity that he could not possibly open his mouth. My advice having been asked by the gentleman who communicated the case, and in whose service he lived, I recommended the Salted Brandy to be given internally, through a quill, in the prescribed dose, twice a-day, and a piece of linen, several folds thick, thoroughly saturated with the preparation, to be applied to the tumour, and to be kept constantly moist. This recommendation was complied with on, I believe, the Sunday evening; and his master told me afterwards that the man resumed his work on the following Thursday.

The above instances of the efficacy of Salted Brandy, as a sedative of inflammation, I consider as sufficient in this place; especially as, in this respect, its powers will necessarily be brought under notice in the course of what I shall detail under other heads of injuries and diseases, with all of which it will, more or less, be found to be essentially connected. I would here only farther remark, that I am quite convinced that it might be used with the happiest effect in attempts to reduce inflammation attending the fracture and the amputation of limbs.

OPEN SORES.

In all cases coming under this head, such as chapped lips and hands, ulcers, and excoriations, this preparation will be found very efficacious in allaying the inflammation, arresting the progress of proud flesh, and in healing the part affected.

A lady told me that the hands of a servant maid and lad, in her employ, were so chapped that they could not use them. She had recourse to the Salted Brandy, which, after the third or fourth application, so reduced the inflammation as to restore the use of the fingers; and in a short time it completely healed the sores. A

similarly happy effect attended its application to a severely chapped hand of a lady of my acquaintance to whom I had the pleasure of successfully recommending it.

A brother clergyman had an abscess in his right breast. It had been opened in the month of April, but it continued to discharge matter (though repeated attempts had been made to heal it) till the following October, when I became acquainted with him, and he told me of the obstinacy of the ulcer. I recommended a trial of Salted Brandy, and he very kindly put himself under my care. I therefore directed him to take the remedy internally once a-day, and to keep it constantly applied to the wound. He did so, and in the course of three weeks or a month it was perfectly healed.

BRUISES.

A lady, residing in the eastern part of Liverpool, informed me that a sailor lad, in the employ of a Captain of a vessel belonging to the above port, had the misfortune to bruise one of his fingers so severely that his master thought it would be necessary to have it cut off, lest mortification might ensue, as the inflammation had continued unabated ever since the accident had happened, which was the period of a fortnight; therefore, on the captain's coming ashore, he asked his wife to what surgeon he should send the boy, either for the amputation or cure of his finger? She replied by desiring him to send the lad to her. He did so. She commenced her operations by washing the bruised finger with the Salted Brandy. She then enveloped it in several folds of linen, which were saturated with the above preparation; and directed the boy to come to her on the following morning. He came accordingly, and on her asking him how his finger was, he said, that the last was the only night, since he had met with the injury, in which he had enjoyed any sleep, and that the pain had nearly ceased. She repeated the former treatment, and, having continued it for a few days, succeeded in effecting a perfect cure of this little sufferer's finger.

SPRAINS.

The Landlord of a respectable Hotel, in Liverpool, detailed to me the following case. A gentleman who was staying at his house happened to sprain his ankle, and was in consequence unable to move his foot. He caused the injured ankle to be embrocated with Salted Brandy during the remainder of the evening, and received so much benefit from the embrocation, that he was able to go out on business the following morning. Salted Brandy, however, is not only of great service when applied to a sprain, immediately on its occurrence; but it is also very beneficial in cases of injured muscles, from sprains long since received.

INDURATED TUMOURS.

The following case was communicated to me by a friend, in the presence of a Physician, who was also acquainted with it. A person had an indurated tumour on the back of one of his hands, the consequence, I suppose, (for my friend did not assign the cause which produced it,) of some external injury. The country surgeon completely failing to reduce it, the patient went up to London, where he entrusted the treatment of the tumour to one of the most eminent surgeons there; but after he had submitted to it for some time, he returned to the country, having experienced no benefit whatever. He again called in the service of his former medical attendant, and, while under his care, he heard of Salted Brandy, and applied it as an embrocation to the part affected. Resolved to give it a fair trial, he entirely discontinued the liniments sent him, and did not tell his surgeon what he was using; but, after he had tried it for some time, he shewed him his hand, and he pronounced it to be advancing towards a cure. The patient then acknowledged what course he had adopted, and, being encouraged to persevere in it, he in a short time afterward succeeded in completely reducing the tumour and recovering the perfect use of his hand.

A gentleman living in Chester had a nodule or tumour on his face, which very much disfigured it. He perseveringly embrocated it with Salted Brandy, and entirely reduced it.

Ere I quit this part of my subject, I would suggest the probability of Salted Brandy proving efficacious for the reduction of *wens*, *bronchocele* or, what is popularly called, *goitre*.

PARALYSIS.

A worthy friend of mine told me that he prevailed on an acquaintance of his in Ireland, one of the sides of whose body was so paralyzed that he could neither walk nor do anything else without assistance, to take the Salted Brandy internally, and also to cause the side of which he had lost the use to be well rubbed with it twice a-day. He commenced this course immediately, and my friend, happening to call on him about a week afterwards, found his patient, to his great, and agreeable, surprise, hobbling about unattended in his garden.

RHEUMATISM.

A Military Captain, residing in Liverpool, to whom I was introduced, was so afflicted with rheumatism as to be confined to his bed. He had availed himself of the services of the faculty, and had applied various embrocations, but with no decided benefit. He

complained of being very weak in body. This I could easily believe; because rheumatism of itself will cause much debility, and, as the strong sudorific medicines which are generally administered in this disorder, as well as those of a drastic nature, cause much exhaustion, and, consequently, weakness, there can be no doubt of a rheumatic subject being weakened by the ordinary course of medical treatment. I talked to him about Salted Brandy, and succeeded in persuading him to take it inwardly, and to apply it externally to the parts affected. The happy result was that, in the course of three weeks, he was enabled to rise from his bed and to use his right hand, with which he had not been able to write for several years previously, and he was considerably improved in his general health.

I have it in my power to communicate several other cases of rheumatic subjects whose limbs have been restored to their usual offices, and whose health has been greatly benefited by their taking this medicine; but I consider the case above detailed to be sufficient evidence in favour of the salutary effect of Salted Brandy in rheumatism, whether chronic or acute—whether affecting the hip joint, and then given the appellation of *sciatica*, or the region of the loins, and therefore called *lumbago*. It may be right also to remark that this remedy might be used with, perhaps, good effect in cases of stiff knees and other joints similarly affected.

ERYSIPELAS.

The case of a complete cure of erysipelas was lately communicated to me by a friend, whose brother was the individual troubled with it. The seat of the disease was the leg, (it being that kind of erysipelas which is confined to an affection of the skin, but which does not pervade the system,) and it had been of two years' standing. Its progress had been formerly arrested by other remedies; the enemy, however, was not subdued, but was only repulsed for a season. It would return after a time, and would renew its ravages; and a total defeat of the foe and a complete cure of the disease were not accomplished until the Salted Brandy had been internally taken, and, at the same time, had been externally applied. I have successfully administered it to little children not seven years of age, who were labouring under the effects of this distressing disorder.

JAUNDICE.

This is a most unpleasant malady, and the method adopted for its removal, namely, a course of smart and continued purgation, is not only tedious, but calculated to weaken the body, and in some kinds, or rather stages, of this complaint, to endanger the life of the patient, not as a direct but as an indirect consequence, because the above treatment renders the body (especially when under the effect

of blue pill, frequently, but, I think, very improperly given in this disease) very susceptible of cold; and cold caught in the jaundice has not unfrequently been the cause of death; but the patient need have very little apprehension of taking cold while under a course of Salted Brandy; because this medicine, though acting as a powerful diaphoretic, makes the body less susceptible of cold than it is otherwise, and especially when affected by drastic medicines.

About four years ago, I had a very severe attack of jaundice, of which I was not cured by the ordinary mode of treatment in less than two months' time. I relapsed into the disorder every subsequent spring and autumn, and I had recourse to the same medicine as had at first removed it. I continued subject to these relapses till the autumn of the year 1839, when I found my health worse than ever I knew it to be from the effects of this sickly and enervating disease; and, having persevered in the use of several remedies prescribed for its restoration, and finding it still unimproved, I began to despair of long surviving such a state of illness as I then experienced.

Happening one day to be in the office of a friend in Liverpool, one of his oldest servants, having observed to me how ill I appeared, asked (on my answering that I was very ill and that I could not meet with anything which would cure me) whether I had ever heard of Brandy and Salt? I said that I had heard of such a preparation, but that I had no more faith in it than in ditch water. He then told me that he had been labouring under tightness in the chest, a sore throat, and an inflammation in the bowels, all at once, and that the Salted Brandy had cured him of all the three. This was my first introduction to this remedy, and the above report induced me to make a trial of its powers. I immediately commenced taking it; yet I was not actuated on the occasion by any confidence I had in its efficacy, for I felt not any. I persevered, however, in using it, (though I cherished no other hope of its curing me than a drowning man really has of his being saved from a watery grave when he catches at a straw,) and in the course of a fortnight I found that I was completely set to rights, the liver doing its duty, and my health and spirits entirely restored. As, however, I expected a relapse in the ensuing November, in which, in the year preceding, I had sustained an attack, I continued to take the remedy till the expiration of that month. In order to be clearly understood, I ought to state that, from November, 1838, till the period of my being cured, in 1839, I was almost constantly subject to the disorder; yet, November being the month in which I used periodically to relapse, I considered it advisable to continue taking the Salted Brandy in order to break the force of an attack, in case I should again sustain one; but I experienced no relapse in November, and continued, till the beginning of July, free from the effects of the disease, and was enabled to pass the whole of the winter without

putting on a great coat, which I had been constantly obliged to wear for the previous fourteen years of my life. In the beginning of last July, I relapsed again; but having again had recourse to this medicine, I had not to wait a month or five weeks for my recovery, but I was restored to perfect convalescence in eight or nine days' time!

Having received so much benefit from this medicine, so providentially brought under my notice, I considered that it was my duty, after I had obtained all the information within my reach, and had, to the best of my ability, reasoned respecting it, to recommend it to others. I had not long to wait for an opportunity of so doing, for a very excellent young man, a member of the congregation to which I had the privilege of a share in ministering, was, shortly after my own recovery, attacked with jaundice. I prescribed him Salted Brandy, and thereby cured him *in five days*! To another individual, a tailor, who had laboured under this disorder for a very long time, and had derived no benefit from the usual mode of treatment, this remedy was recommended by a friend of mine. At first, he was quite disinclined, but was subsequently persuaded, to try it. In his case, which was a very inveterate one, its operation was very slow; but it eventually proved to be sure.

INDIGESTION.

It will be sufficient, under this head, to observe that I have ample grounds for asserting that a more speedily efficacious medicine than Salted Brandy cannot be administered for the removal of dyspepsia, or indigestion.

HEART-BURN.

This is an unpleasant heat or burning sensation in the stomach, and will be much sooner and more effectually corrected by Salted Brandy than either by carbonate of soda or magnesia.

SPASMS.

A great variety of nervous disorders comes under this head; but, as this work is written more especially for the use of the lower classes of society than for the edification or entertainment of the learned, and so puts forth no pretensions to a scientific or professional treatise, the word used as an introduction or heading to this paragraph is to be taken in the commonly received acceptation of it.

A Lady, who was staying in Liverpool a short time, and had apartments in the house in which I lodged, was subject to such violent spasms as occasionally produced alarming apprehensions.

The landlady told her of the Salted Brandy, and of the great benefit which I and others had received from taking it. She in consequence requested an interview with me, which I felt most happy to afford her. I prevailed on her to try this medicine, and I mixed her a bottle of it, which she took with her. In the course of three weeks or a month after she had joined her family, her husband wrote to a common friend to say of what essential service the Salted Brandy had been to her, and to request the transmission of the newspaper which contained an account respecting it, with a view to the dissemination of the knowledge of this extraordinary and excellent remedy in his parts of the kingdom. In the cholic, also, it will be found most serviceable.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

In this disease, the medicine in question, or rather beyond all question, will be found very serviceable. It should be taken internally, as well as externally applied to the part affected.

NETTLE-RASH.

I cured a lad of about thirteen years of age, who was labouring under this complaint, with Salted Brandy. It was taken internally; and its application to the wheals or bumps, which sometimes (and did in this case) accompany this disease, and are attended with a very troublesome itching, caused them in a very short time to subside and the itching to cease entirely.

FITS, WHETHER HYSTERIC OR EPILEPTIC.

To a young lady, who was very subject to fits, I prescribed the Salted Brandy. She took it for a fortnight or three weeks, and experienced, not only a cessation of these attacks, but a decided improvement in her general health; and she continued for several months free from the recurrence of a single fit.

I also heard of this medicine having been administered with promise of success in the case of a gentleman who used to be seized by several epileptic fits in the course of the day.

DYSENTERY.

A friend informed me that the master of a vessel belonging to Liverpool cured several of his crew, who had been attacked with dysentery at Havannah. He also cured, by means of the same medicine, two fellow master-mariners; one of whom, a young man, was alarmingly ill. This gentleman says that he needs no other remedy in his medicine chest save Salted Brandy.

ASTHMA.

Another friend communicated to me the case of a respectable farmer in Cheshire, who laboured under the effects of this disease to such a degree that he was obliged to sleep in an erect posture, having been enabled, after taking a pint of Salted Brandy, in the prescribed doses, to lie down to rest without inconvenience.

The principal of a respectable firm in the corn-trade in Liverpool, who had for many years suffered from an obstinate asthma, was induced to try Salted Brandy for its removal. He made the preparation accordingly, and took the dose in the manner prescribed, and he very soon experienced great benefit from the medicine. This individual spoke in the highest terms of its virtues, and wished that they might be universally known.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

I have been credibly informed that Salted Brandy proved quite a specific in the above awful disorder; and I feel perfectly convinced that not only in this, but in every other inflammatory and spasmodic complaint, this remedy may be used with the greatest safety and the most beneficial results. In my own case, I took the prescribed dose three times in one day for a violent inflammation with which I was attacked in the bowels, and completely succeeded in a short time in stopping the diarrhea, and in allaying the pain; which was a sure sign of my having subdued the inflammation.

CANCER.

I know of a case of this disorder having been cured, by the exhibition of Salted Brandy, in a woman who is nearly sixty years of age, and on whom the operation of the excision of the diseased breast had been performed, but to no purpose; for, after the wound had been healed up, she was professionally informed that the cancer had not been eradicated, and that to effect its entire removal a second operation would be necessary. Subsequently to her having been sent home from the Infirmary, she became so much worse, and was apparently so near her death that she was prayed for in church; about which time a neighbour told her of Salted Brandy, as reported to have proved efficacious in curing cancer, and recommended her to try it. She did so, and in the course of eight or nine days from her having commenced using this medicine, which she took internally twice a-day, and kept constantly applied to the part affected with pain, by means of a piece of folded linen saturated with the preparation—in the course, I say, of eight or nine days, she told me that she experienced what she had not felt for twenty years previously, namely, an appetite for food. She daily improved in health.

and strength, and she appeared, the last time I saw her, to have taken, as the saying is, a new lease of her life!

Another woman, residing not far distant from the village in which lives the subject of the above notice, and having a cancer in her breast, has found considerable benefit from the use of the remedy in question. When she began taking it she could neither eat nor sleep well; but within a fortnight of her having commenced this course of medicine, she recovered her appetite and enjoyed sound sleep. She informed me that, a short time before she was advised to try this remedy, leeches had been applied to her breast, but that they could get very little blood, the colour of which was very unhealthy; but that upon her again applying them, in about ten days after she had commenced using the Salted Brandy, they drew the blood copiously, and that its colour was greatly improved. Her husband said that, during the forty years in which he and his wife had lived together, he had never known her sensibly perspire; but that she perspired profusely after she had for some days used the Salted Brandy. From the foregoing communication I ascertained these two particulars, namely, that this medicine tends, as I had maintained previously, to purify the blood, and acts as a powerful diaphoretic.

CHILBLAINS.

Those, who have the misfortune to be troubled with these unpleasant inflammatory swellings or affections, will experience great relief, if not a total removal of them, from *perseveringly* rubbing them with Salted Brandy.

RING-WORM.

I have not yet had a case of this nature on which to make a trial of the efficacy of the medicine in question; but I have heard of several instances of this cutaneous disease having been cured by it.

ATROPHY, OR GENERAL WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

A very respectable individual told me that her son, a lad of about thirteen years of age, appeared to be suffering from the above disease. He had been under medical treatment for three months, when she perceived that the child was no better, and was informed that nothing more could be done for him. At this juncture she was advised to try Salted Brandy. She did so immediately, and the happy result was the perfect restoration of the boy's health, in a very short time after he began to take this medicine.

I asked her, from a motive of mere curiosity, how she had admi-

nistered the remedy, and, in reply, she said, that she shook up the bottle containing the preparation, and gave him the undissolved Salt with the Brandy ; whereas, the general practice is to administer the impregnated liquor free from any of the undissolved particles of Salt. This incidental information suggested to my mind the idea of prescribing the administration of this remedy in this case, according to the way in which she had given it ; because worms are, I believe, very frequently the cause of this disease, especially in young persons :

TOOTH-ACHE.

A respected friend communicated to me a case wherein Salted Brandy had proved of essential service in allaying the agony of this distractingly painful affection. In, however, cases of pain supposed to arise from a carious tooth, I would caution the patient against too readily concluding that the pain proceeds from the nerve of a decayed tooth ; because, in many instances, violent pain in the maxillary part of the face, in persons of delicate fibre, and women, during the period of pregnancy, has been known to exist where no defect in any tooth was the exciting cause. The teeth are such important instruments, that I would advise every person, suffering from pain in the region of the jaws and supposing that it must arise from a decayed tooth, to obtain the clearest proof that such is the cause of the painful affection ere the resolution be taken to have the tooth extracted. Before I take leave of this head, I would observe that the soundness of the teeth may be best secured, and, in consequence, much pain avoided, by cleaning them with a brush and cold water just before bed-time ; and that, if the pain in the face should proceed from some other cause than that of cariousness in any tooth, I would dissuade patients from using those narcotic preparations so generally recommended and unfortunately adopted for *tic-doloureux*, and similar affections ; because such remedies often prove more prejudicial than the evil which they are intended to remove ; for, instead of curing, they lay the foundation of fresh suffering, and not unfrequently render the cure ultimately impracticable. The course, therefore, which I would recommend the patient to pursue, should be an attempt to strengthen the system by avoiding every thing having a tendency to induce debility, taking Salted Brandy internally for a couple of months at a time, and using, if practicable, as much exercise in the open air as possible. This, I believe, will be found the most effectual means of removing pains in the face or elsewhere, originating in nervous debility.

SORE-THROAT.

I have had frequent opportunities of proving the efficacy of Salted Brandy in this complaint. It should be used in its undiluted state as a gargle, and as an embrocation to that part of the throat

where the inflammation appears to be seated. Its effect will be considered truly surprising if other patients should experience the same immediate benefit from it which I have received in the case of sore-throat. My throat has been so inflamed, about an hour before I went to preach, that deglutition was most painful; yet within that hour I have succeeded, by gargling and embrocating with Salted Brandy, in entirely reducing the inflammation. Almost similar success has attended the use of this sedative by a very worthy friend of mine who has been occasionally troubled with soreness of the throat.

FILES.

A case was lately communicated to me in which this medicine had been of signal service in affording relief. In this instance, as well as in all others of an inflammatory character, no error can be committed by using the remedy both internally and locally at the same time.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

A lady favoured me with the communication of the following case. She said that her servant maid had such a distressing cough, such profuse perspirations, and such other symptoms of a consumption, that she contemplated expressing, in as delicate a manner as possible, her apprehensions to the poor girl, and recommending her to go home to her parents; but that, happening, when she was on the point of adopting the above course, to hear of the Salted Brandy as much talked of for the cure of this insidious and flattering disorder, she thought she would try it and await the result, before she should take any farther steps. The consequence was, that the young woman soon experienced benefit from its use. The cough ceased, her health was entirely restored, and she is still in this lady's service.

Subsequently to my having written the foregoing case, my attention was directed by a respectable friend to the following statement which appeared in the *Northumberland Advertiser*.

"Brandy and Salt.—A most remarkable cure has been effected of a decided case of consumption, in the last stage, at Barnardscastle, in the person of Mr. Thomas Thompson, whitesmith, by the use of Brandy and Salt. Mr. T. has been for many months attended by one of the first surgeons in the above town, and had gradually become worse, till there remained by his family no hopes of his amendment: he, however, had recourse, lately, to Brandy and Salt, and he is now as strong as he ever was in his life."—I have it in my power to produce several other well authenticated cases of the cure of pulmonary consumption by this remedy.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

A person in the employ of a friend of mine in Liverpool had been for some time in ill health, and in consequence was obliged to leave his work for three months in order to see what benefit he might receive from medical aid and change of air. The former, of which he had the advantage for about two months, was the means of partially restoring his health; but in a few weeks afterwards he had a relapse into his old complaint, and he was forced, at intervals, to leave off working. About this period I became acquainted with the very indifferent state of his health. He looked wretchedly ill, and appeared to be rapidly wasting away. I strongly advised, and prevailed on, him to try Salted Brandy. At first it made him so sick at stomach, that he was afraid to repeat the dose; but upon my saying that I was glad it had acted as an emetic, and that I was confident that the sickness would shortly cease and no injurious consequences ensue, he again commenced taking the medicine I had recommended. In the course of a fortnight he experienced considerable benefit, manifested in the improved appearance of his countenance, in the restoration of his health, and freedom from pain. He now seems to be quite well; at all events he has not been under the necessity, for the last eleven months, of leaving his work for more than a very few days, on account of ill health.

AFFECTION OF THE URETER.

A respectable man of the name of Peter Shaw, residing in Liverpool, personally communicated to me the following case, which I detail under the above head, being at a loss for any other designation of it. His case was this. He used to be occasionally seized with a most intolerable pain in the left loin. This he had suffered for thirty-three years! For a great length of time he had been under medical treatment; from which, however, failing to obtain any relief of his sufferings, he had at last recourse to Salted Brandy. He did not apply it externally over the part where existed, as was supposed, the cause of the pain, but he took it only internally, and he assured me that it produced the happiest effect; for in one month it proved the means of completely removing the pain with which he had for so many years been so grievously afflicted. As he seemed to wish that his name should appear in connexion with the statement of his case, I allowed myself in this one instance to deviate from my original design, which was to give no names of persons whom I reported as having received benefit from the use of Salted Brandy, deeming such a course perfectly unnecessary.

DIABETES.

A case of this nature was communicated to me as having been successfully treated by the use of Salted Brandy, from a quarter which

could leave no doubt on my mind as to the cure having been effected by this medicine ; for the experiment was made by a professional gentleman on my suggestion.

COLDS.

What is popularly called a cold is nothing else but a mild species of, or an infant, fever ; which, if not immediately put to death by *starvation*, may so rapidly attain maturity, and such strength that its expulsion and execution may prove a very difficult and possibly a doubtful matter. "*Stuff a cold and starve a fever*" is a proverb which has been perverted from its original form and import, by those to whom pampering the stomach was a greater concern than the preservation of the health, and it seemed soon enough to give over their gluttony when the cold had begun to assume the serious appearance of a fever ; imitating herein the conduct of too many sinners, who never think of repentance and preparation for heaven until they find death in their dwellings, and fear that the devil may be at their doors to take them to hell ! An antiphlogistic diet being that mode of living professionally recommended in all kinds of fever, it is clear, as it was suggested to me by a very sensible and excellent young lady in London, that in all probability the above proverb originally was, or ought by right to be, *If you stuff a cold, you will have to starve a fever* ; which evidently implies that indulgence to a cold would terminate in a fever, which nothing short of the most determined exertions and self denial would be able to subdue and extinguish. I have purposely dilated on the subject of colds, because, from them may be dated the rise of a great many diseases which send thousands into eternity, ere they have lived out half the number of their days on earth ! Salted Brandy will generally be found most efficacious in removing a cold, whether it be confined more particularly to the head or to the chest ; or whether it pervade the whole body, by allaying the inflammation, and restoring to the obstructed perspiration a free passage through its accustomed channels.

COUGHS.

In alleviating and ultimately removing coughs, from whatever cause arising, this remedy will prove of essential service ; a statement which, were it necessary, I could confirm by the detail of several cases. Let the Salted Brandy be taken inwardly, and at the same time externally applied to the region of the forehead, or to the throat and chest (according as the cold may chiefly affect the one or the other of the above specified parts) by rubbing it well in with the hand.

SICKNESS AT STOMACH.

Salted Brandy will be attended with very good effect in cases of

nausea or disordered stomach ; and might, therefore, prove highly beneficial to pregnant women, who are generally troubled in the above manner during some, or the greater part, of the period of gestation. I know of its speedy effect in removing nausea ; but as this is a *nauseous* subject, I shall not enter into any detail of cases nor offer any further remarks on it, except to suggest the possibility, (can I venture to add the probability?) of this preparation being of service to the patient seized with *Sea-sickness* !

SCROFULA.

A highly respectable and much esteemed friend communicated to me the efficacy of Salted Brandy in this disease. "We gave," says he, "the remains of a bottle of this mixture to a poor woman labouring under scrofulous affections, last spring. She is perfectly cured."

Deeming the detail of the foregoing cases, in which the virtues of Salted Brandy have been tested and found efficacious, quite sufficient to entitle it to general respect and confidence, I shall proceed to offer a few observations on the probability of its use being attended with success in certain diseases and complaints which I shall name ; but for the cure of which I have neither had an opportunity of prescribing it, nor have I heard of any friend who has recommended, or of any patient, who has taken or applied it ; and these remarks will, I trust, throw so much light on the subject as will enable those who may peruse and duly consider them to perceive the applicability of this remedy to diseases which I have omitted mentioning, for the reasons I have already assigned, and owing to my desire to be as brief as possible.

No opportunity has been presented to me of prescribing Salted Brandy for the destruction of *worms*, or for the cure of *itch*, *scarlet* and *typhus fever*, *blotched face*, *scurvy*, *the measles*, *small-pox*, *croup*, *whooping-cough*, *ague*, *hiccups*, *head-ache*, *deafness*, *ear-ache*, *tic-doloreux*, *inflammation of the kidneys*, and for affording relief in the *gravel*, &c.

If we consider the character of each of the above maladies in connexion with what has been said by me, in order to account for the universality of the effects of Salted Brandy, I think that from this view will be derived a well-founded confidence as to the probability of its proving a remedy for them.

With regard to *worms*, it is a well known fact that there is nothing capable of being taken into the stomach, without fear of

injury, which will destroy *terrene animalculæ*, among which I rank worms, more effectually than *salt*; and that this article, in a state of solution, is recommended by medical men for the destruction and expulsion of worms infesting the human body; therefore, Salted Brandy will prove their destruction and be a far better remedy than common salt in solution, because of its other valuable properties, whereby it will, while it destroys the worms, at the same time repair the injuries which their existence may have inflicted on the constitution; I would here observe, that in the case of the patient being troubled with worms, or labouring under atrophy, (which is the general wasting away of the body, and is, probably, in most young persons suffering from it, caused by the existence of worms,) the best method, perhaps, of administering this medicine would be to shake up the bottle containing the ingredients composing the preparation, and so to give some portion of the undissolved salt with the Salted Brandy.

The *itch*, whether proceeding from a corrupt state of the blood, or occasioned by those very diminutive *animalculæ* which may be discerned by the aid of the microscope in the acrid fluid contained in the pustules, is likely to be cured by Salted Brandy, which I have attempted to prove a destroyer of *animalculæ*, and I know to be a purifier of the blood.

Scarlet fever, of whatever kind and by whatever cause produced, may be considered nothing more than a highly corrupt and inflamed state of the blood. The typhus, though differing in some particulars from, of a more malignant nature and more nearly allied to the highest kind of infectious disease than, the scarlet fever, may be similarly characterized; and consequently the cure of the above fevers, by Salted Brandy, is very probable, from the circumstance of the powerful effects which that medicine has in purifying the blood, subduing inflammation, and preventing putridity: and I believe that all other kinds of fever, from the plague, which may be denominated the lion, down to the too little heeded cold, which I would call the domestic cat, of fevers, are likely to be cured by the due exhibition of Salted Brandy. This mode of reasoning appears to me to be in a great measure applicable to the gout, which is generally produced by an impure state of the blood, and is attended with most intense inflammation, which is the cause of the excruciating pain endured by the patient when labouring under this disease; which, though a very troublesome one, does, perhaps, make some compensation for the penalties it inflicts by proclaiming to the world that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the person visited by it has been living like a gentleman; or, in more intelligible language, has been faring "sumptuously every day!"

No very deep consideration will be requisite in order to perceive

the superior efficacy of Salted Brandy in fevers, over the usual method of treating them ; which is first to cause an emetic, then to administer purgatives, and I know not what besides ; the consequence of which turning of a man inside out is to reduce him to such a degree of depression and debility as to leave it often doubtful, in the event of the patient's death, whether the fever or the mode of treating it was the cause of his dissolution. The Salted Brandy appears to have this advantage over the generally received practice as to fevers, that, while it is calculated to produce the same effects as the emetics and purgatives, it does not in the least weaken the body or depress the animal spirits ; but, on the contrary, tends to strengthen the one and to exhilarate the other.

Blotched face, scurvy, the measles, small-pox, croup, whooping-cough, ague, hickups, head-ache, ear-ache, tic-doloureux, and the affection of the kidneys, &c., appear to be individually characterized in a greater or less degree, by either an impure and inflamed state of the blood, or by the weakness of the digestive powers, or by nervous irritation and debility ; and, as Salted Brandy has a powerful effect in purifying the blood, in restoring the tone of the stomach, in allaying inflammation, and strengthening the nerves, we may presume that its use in the above diseases would be attended with generally beneficial results.

I feel considerable confidence as to the probable efficacy of Salted Brandy for the cure of deafness ; such, I mean, as does not arise from any defect in the formation of the acoustic organs. The causes of deafness are, generally, inflammation, ulceration, indurated wax, or debility or paralyzation of the nerves of the ear ; and, therefore, from what I have said of the effects of Salted Brandy in the preceding pages, I think it might prove a remedy for deafness. Farther on, I shall give my ideas as to the mode in which I conceive it should be applied in this disease, as well as in every other wherein particular directions seem to be required.

I have also a strong impression as to the probability of the preparation under review proving of great service in cases of cramp and locked-jaw, as well as of persons affected by prusic acid and other poisons, including the saliva of rabid animals, such as cats, dogs, &c., because of its efficacy in allaying nervous irritation and relieving spasmodic affections, of its exciting the most excruciating pain on its being first applied to a raw wound, and of its counteracting the effects of cold. Locked-jaw is frequently caused by the laceration of some nerve or nerves, and, as instances have occurred wherein counter-irritation has succeeded in unlocking the jaws, it appears to me probable that the application of Salted Brandy to a new wound might, by creating, in the first place, intense irritation, and, in the second, by subsequently allaying it, be productive of the happiest

results in the above most distressing attacks by which the human frame is liable to be assailed.

This remedy never acts, so far as my experience has extended, as a purgative, except in cases of the constitution being quite worn out, and then its so acting will generally be found a sure indication that the end of the patient's life is approaching. If, therefore, it should ever act as a *violent* purgative, I would recommend that its use, for the reason I have assigned, be instantly discontinued. § As, therefore, it does not, in ordinary cases, act as an aperient, (though on the other hand I am of opinion that it does not produce constipation,) the administration of laxatives will be necessary in every instance of the bowels being confined; and in fevers it will be advisable to keep them tolerably free; but this course will not at all interfere with the taking of Salted Brandy.

In concluding this part of my subject, I would express a hope that ere long some medical man of enlarged views, of kind and candid disposition, and possessing sufficient moral courage and elevation of mind as to soar above the current of vulgar prejudices and to burst the bonds of professional thralldom and timidity, and of such eminent attainments as to lead public opinion, will deign to subject Salted Brandy to the severest test, by a long course of various experiments, and will then be so generous as to afford the world the benefit of his experience and opinion.

I also deem it right to offer a few remarks, by way of explanation, as to my having said that I considered Salted Brandy as coming nearer to a panacæan remedy than any other hitherto asserting such a pretension. The literal meaning of a panacæa is such a remedy as will infallibly cure every disease or injury by which the human frame is liable to be assailed. In this sense of the above word, there never was, and I think I may venture to say that there never will be, such a medicine of *man's* invention, owing to the variety of constitutions, habits, and other innumerable circumstances which render the same disease or injury more or less easy of cure, or absolutely

‡ Subsequently to my having written the above, a very extraordinary case of the efficacy of Salted Brandy has been brought under my notice; and as it has a bearing upon the remarks I have made with reference to the purgative effects of this medicine, I shall proceed to state it.

A lady, who had been labouring under a complication of disorders for twelve or fourteen years and had availed herself of the skill of the best medical men she could hear of, was lately recommended to take Salted Brandy. For about three days from her having commenced taking it, she was violently purged; but afterwards this effect ceased, and though she has used the medicine only three weeks, and that irregularly, her general health has very decidedly improved. From the foregoing case, therefore, I am induced to recommend that patients be not alarmed should this medicine at first act as a violent aperient, and that they should persevere in using it, unless, after the lapse of three or four days, they should find no cessation or abatement in its purgative operation.

incurable in different subjects, and especially because mortality is entailed on man ; but, if the term in question be taken to mean a remedy more generally applicable, safe, and efficacious than any other at present in existence, I believe that I may assert, without fear of refutation, that no other medicine now known in the world can be put in competition with Salted Brandy.

I shall now proceed to execute the last thing I proposed, namely, to furnish particular directions as to the method of preparing and using the remedy of which I have been treating, and such further observations as may appear to be required.

Mr. Lee's directions on the subject of the method of making the remedy are so truly empirical and scientific that I shall quote them for the reader's illumination :—" Fill a bottle," says he, " three-quarters full with Brandy, after which add as much salt as will fill the bottle for corking ; shake it" (I presume that he means not the bottle but the ingredients in it) " together, ten minutes ; let the salt settle to the bottom." Then, again, he says, " more" brandy " may be added to the salt, and shook up ten minutes, as before." For the reason why the bottle should be " three-quarters full," instead of one-quarter or half full, or why as much salt is to be put into it as will " fill the bottle for corking," or why five would not do as well as " ten minutes'" shaking, or why the word " shook" should be used instead of *shaken*, I must refer the reader to Mr. Lee, who may, perhaps, deign to let him into the knowledge of these mystical points, should he be desirous to have them explained. He need not, however, resort to the above source for information, as I can assure him that a bottle one-quarter or half will do equally as well as one " three-quarters full," and that so much salt as will " fill it for corking" need not be put into it, and that, so far from there being any necessity for shaking the ingredients for ten or five minutes, they will not require to be shaken above *one* minute in order to make the preparation, (unless the person making it should want exercise,) on the same principle that tea, after the sugar has been put into it, need not be stirred for ten or five minutes, or for one minute, for the purpose of diffusing the sugar through the liquid. In order, therefore, to remove all mysticism and obscurity from the

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE PREPARATION,

let it be observed that any quantity of *the best French* brandy may be taken for the purpose, and any quantity you please of salt which will not absorb all the brandy, but yet will be more than the liquor will take up or hold in solution. If any of the salt remain undissolved, then it is evident that the brandy has taken up as much of the salt as it

will contain ; but, if no salt appear at the bottom of the bottle after the ingredients have been allowed to be in each others' company for half an hour, then more salt must be added. If, however, the salt be added in the proportion of three ounces to a pint of Brandy, you cannot fail to make the preparation properly ; but the best *French* (not what is called *English*, or patent English) brandy must be procured for the purpose ; and though the remedy may be made with common salt, yet I would recommend the use of the crystallized, or bay, salt, as it is called, which may be obtained at any druggist's, and may be put into the Brandy in its natural state ; as there will not be the least necessity nor will there be any advantage of reducing it to powder. I have made no nice experiments in order to ascertain the precise period of time required for the complete impregnation of the Brandy ; nevertheless, I can state with certainty, that the preparation will be fit for use after the ingredients shall have remained together for the space of an hour.

Having spoken of the way in which to make, I proceed to the giving of

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE IT.

Particular care should be taken that the salted liquor be used as free as possible from any undissolved particles of salt, (especially when it is intended for *external* application) except in certain cases which I shall specify ; and, with a view to its being so used, I would recommend that *two* bottles be put in commission. In one, which, for distinction sake, I shall call the *kive*, let the ingredients be mixed ; and in the other, which may be denominated the *cooler*, let the impregnated liquor, after having been drawn off quite clear from the kive-bottle, be preserved for use ; and as often as this course shall be pursued, let fresh brandy be put into the kive, in order to its being *fettled* there until it may be wanted. This method may be safely adopted ; because the brandy will, in the prescribed time, take up as much of the salt as it is capable of holding in solution, and this quantity it will retain, though drawn off from the salt undissolved in the kive. This preparation is so universally serviceable that no family ought to be without it.

The quantity for internal use is a little more than an ounce, or two table-spoonfuls, in an equal quantity of *hot* water. It will always be desirable to dilute the dose of Salted Brandy with *hot* water ; for that alone, taken into a disordered stomach, will tend to correct the acridity of the bile. The medicine may be taken an hour, or immediately, before breakfast. As I have known instances wherein the patient's stomach was not equal to the whole dose, I would observe, that there are two ways of accommodation open to choice ; of which the one is, to take a less quantity of the salted spirit than the entire

dose, in an equal quantity of water ; the other is to retain the prescribed dose, and to double the quantity of water : or another method may be adopted, which is, to take one-half of the dose in the morning, and the other the last thing at night. Should there be an instance which the above arrangement will not please, I would recommend the patient to commence with very small doses, and to increase the quantity in proportion as the stomach may be found willing to entertain this new medicinal visitant. In general, however, invalids are able to take this remedy in the prescribed quantity. To children, the half-dose is to be administered.

I would prepare the patient to expect to feel a slightly intoxicating effect on commencing a course of this medicine ; but this will not be experienced after seven or eight doses have been taken ; and, should it act as an emetic, which I have known it produce in some instances, no unpleasant consequences need be apprehended, as the sickness will not be of long continuance. Let it be particularly remembered that, when Salted Brandy is used in cases of atrophy (see page 22) and worms, or as injections and gargles, it is *not* to be diluted ; nor when it is applied externally in any case, whether of open sore, bruise, or cutaneous disease or eruption, &c.

In applying this remedy for the cure of open sores, I would advise that the sore be first washed clean with the preparation, and that a piece of lint or *coarse* brown paper, saturated with the salted liquor, be put on the part affected, and be wetted, while in that position, with the embrocation, as often as it shall be found dry. The wound or sore may exhibit a considerable degree of inflammation, and the patient will experience a good deal of pain, on his first applying the salted liquor ; but let him not be at all alarmed or discouraged ; for, after a few applications, the pain will cease, the inflammation subside, and the sore will gradually progress towards convalescence.

In cases of rheumatism, tic-doloureux, paralysis, tooth-ache, sprains, and of pain affecting any part where the skin is entire, the remedy should be well rubbed in with the hand. In gout, however, as the patient may not be able to bear this, or in cases where the pain is very acute, let a piece of lint or *coarse* brown paper well saturated with the preparation be applied to the part affected, and kept constantly moist with it.

In paralysis, tendency of blood to the head, in fever, and trismus, the embrocation of the crown, the back, and both sides of the neck, as well as the whole extent of the spine, may be attended with beneficial results. It may be advisable, till symptoms of improvement in the above cases shall appear, to keep the specified parts constantly wet with the preparation.

In the application of this remedy for the cure of the ear-ache and of deafness, let that side of the neck next to, and the whole of the surface about, the affected ear be well rubbed with the preparation, and let a drop or two of it (made warm) descend into the ear, the patient reclining on his side, having his head a little raised from the horizontal position of the body.

In ague, I would recommend the full dose to be given (in addition to what the patient is regularly to take morning and evening) about five or ten minutes before the fit is expected to recur.

After what has been offered above, as to the method of using this remedy, I think it will be unnecessary to multiply directions. I have either heard or somewhere read that Lord Nelson used to conclude his instructions as to the most efficient mode of engaging the enemy, by observing that, if a captain could get close alongside of his enemy's ship, and so engage, he could not possibly do wrong; and so I shall conclude my directions about the way of using Salted Brandy, by saying that the patient, who shall take it internally, and at the same time keep applying it externally to the part affected, or felt to be the seat of pain, cannot fail to follow a right course. Should enquiry be made as to the utility of taking this remedy internally, while it is in being externally applied, I would answer it by observing, that I consider that there subsists a connexion, and frequently a very close one, between the disease or injury on the outside with what is on the inside of the body; for instance, in the case of an eruption, I think it may be ascribed either to indigestion, or to obstructed perspiration, or to a vitiated state of the bile or the blood, as its cause; for not to connect, in this or in some similar way, the disease outwardly visible with the source whence it proceeds would be as absurd as to suppose that, when the boiling lava is seen making its ravages on the sides of Vesuvius or Etna, no connexion existed between it and the internally indigestible and excited state of the mountain. A somewhat like method of reasoning may apply to the case of wounds and other injuries produced by external causes; for though they have no connexion as to their origin with the inside of the body, nevertheless its internal condition is of material importance; for, if it be good, it will accelerate, or, if it be bad, it will retard, the progress of their cure.

Though the medicine in question has been so eulogized and so strongly recommended in the preceding pages, which commendation is, I sincerely believe, nothing more than it deserves, I would caution invalids against forming too extravagant notions respecting it; as if its sanative virtues were miraculous, and so instantly to be experienced; because such sanguine and unreasonable expectations will be the means of making them impatient, should they not find immediate benefit from its use, of preventing them from giving it a fair

trial, and of creating a prejudice in themselves and others against it. It must, therefore, be perseveringly used, and the patient should continue a course of it for three weeks or a month ere he should allow himself to despair of its ability to do him good ; but not even at the expiration of the above period ought he, I think, to despair, though he should experience no benefit ; because I know of an invalid whose unwearied use of it for upwards of three months was rewarded by its proving the means of perfectly curing him of the disorder under which he had long been labouring.

Should the reader ask the question why I have not produced a greater variety of, or rather all possible, cases of disease, seeing I have so strongly expressed my opinion in favour of the universal efficacy of the remedial powers of Salted Brandy, my reply would consist in assigning reasons for my having brought forward so comparatively few instances of diseases having been beneficially affected by it ; and I therefore consider it advisable to do so here by way of anticipation.

There are a great many diseases which I might have specified and spoken of as likely to be successfully treated by the administration of the medicine under review ; but I refrained from doing this, because the present work was never intended, is not, and has no pretensions to be, a professional treatise : besides, had I allowed the idea of endeavouring to shew the probability of this preparation proving a remedy for the whole cohort of disorders, to enter into the design of this publication, that design would have been completely frustrated, and this pamphlet would have lost the elegance of its present slender form in the corpulency of a thick and unwieldy volume. The knowledge of the efficacy of Salted Brandy, which I conceive is now only in its infancy, will, I am satisfied, go on increasing until it shall attain to the age of maturity. At that period, I shall expect that some one will, professionally, direct the attention of the public to the subject I am treating, and then its bearing on diseases which I have omitted to mention in connexion with it, will most probably be fully and satisfactorily developed. Being convinced, on the one hand, of the very general efficacy of Salted Brandy, and considering how easily and expeditiously it can be prepared, and what a desirable remedy it might be for the poor, (whose means will but seldom admit of their procuring the assistance of a regularly educated medical man,) and on the other hand, that the works published by others on this subject were too dear (except as I have before observed, in their abridged forms) for a very extended circulation, and too extravagant in their statements to inspire confidence in what they recommended, my object in the present undertaking was to afford as much (if not more diffuse and particular, yet certainly more temperate) information, for one-fourth part of the price of Mr. Lee's entire work, concerning this medicine.

In the present age enquiry and refinement, by being carried beyond their due limits, very often terminate in scepticism. Facts are not considered satisfactory, and so are treated as unworthy of belief, unless the party, by whom they are produced, in order to corroborate his positions, is prepared to explain their nature, and the particular mode of their operation; but the persons requiring that everything should be made comprehensible to their reason ere they will be persuaded to believe it, act as if they were devoid of that faculty which they so much abuse by their over-exalting it; for how numerous are the most common facts which no man in his sound senses ever dreams of doubting, though he is totally unable to explain their nature. The foregoing remarks seem to me applicable to the fact of the efficacious effect of Salted Brandy, there being persons to be met with, who, because the precise way in which that remedy acts on the constitution cannot perhaps be explained, will both refuse to use it, and will continue sceptical as to its having produced the beneficial effects which have been authentically reported. The only remedy I can prescribe for the cure of these incredulous people is, to recommend their adoption of St. Paul's advice, namely, to "prove all things"—with regard to Salted Brandy, which if they will (and without any hazard they can) do, then I think they will entertain a more favourable opinion of its virtues, and that this will be the result of fair experiment of this medicine, in a large majority of instances, which ought, in my opinion, to be the criterion. Though I profess myself quite unable to give the history of its chemical operation, I am, notwithstanding, certain of the effects it has produced, which I consider the principal matter to be ascertained; and I must not forget to state, that I decidedly disapprove of the internal use of ardent spirits, either neat or diluted, and especially of Brandy, because so generally recommended and used as a fashionable tonic, except after it has been impregnated with salt.

I am unwilling to bring this little work to a termination without suggesting that Salted Brandy might be found of essential service in diseases incident to brutes. A gentleman told me that he had a greyhound which was in the distemper, and that the animal appeared so bad about nine o'clock one morning, that he did not think it would recover. It occurred to him, however, that a dose of Salted Brandy was not likely to do any harm, if it should effect no good, and so he administered it. Happening about two o'clock in the afternoon to go to see whether the dog was still alive, or had died, he was, to his great surprise, met by it in a quite convalescent and cheerful state; and he assured me that the animal never ailed afterwards. A brother clergyman, lately resident in Barbadoes, told me that it was common in that island to drench the horses, after they had undergone great fatigue, with a hornful of Salted Rum; which caused them to eat their food with a keen appetite. I would, therefore, strongly recommend Salted Brandy or Rum to the notice of veteri-

nary surgeons, and to ladies, in case their cats or lap-dogs should be seized with indisposition !

The following are the Letters referred to in the seventh page of the Preface :—

To the Editors of the Liverpool Standard..

GENTLEMEN,—A very few hours before I left Leeds, a friend of mine, having *purchased* a pamphlet at Liverpool, the preface of which is said to be wrote by a clergyman of the Church of England, containing a statement which is quite incorrect, as I never had the honour of the inspection of the papers of any eminent French physician, or of any other medical man ; neither is it an invention, but a discovery. Even he (the clergyman) or any other person might have discovered it ; but would they have brought it into notice, at great expense, without any remuneration, or any hope of it ? I leave them to answer that question ; and I should not have noticed it had he not thought proper to speak of me in allusion to my fortune, in order that he might speak of the purity of his motives. I do not understand that he gave those pamphlets away, but that they were sold ; therefore profit was made of them, by publishing what of right belonged to another.

There was no necessity for this gentleman to say that the remedy was the invention of a French physician, for no person but myself had the least right to pretend that they had anything to do in its invention, composition, or discovery. They are ready enough to pretend to all the discoveries of the age, without the aid of a respectable man to so far forget the high office which he fills, as, by misrepresentation, to seek to give that to them to which they have not the least right. If to be my discovery makes it be a quack medicine, then it is a quack medicine ; and on the contrary, if it saves it from that imputation by being the invention of a French physician, I beg leave to say that no one had anything to do with it but myself. It was discovered in France, at La Ferté Imbault, not by a Frenchman, but by an Englishman. I hope the British public will never lose sight of this. I am very jealous that my country should not lose the merit of this great good ; and I have now a pamphlet nearly ready for publication at Leeds, as it will be put in circulation on Monday, the 29th of June ; therefore I hope that no gentleman, or any other individual, will publish any more pamphlets.

I shall feel, Gentlemen, much obliged if you would have the kindness to publish these remarks in your next issue of your valuable paper, as I think it is nothing but justice that the whole truth should be known.

I am, Gentlemen, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM LEE.

London, June 22, 1840.

[We have struck out the concluding paragraph in Mr. Lee's letter to avoid the advertisement duty.—E. L. S.]

To the Editor of the Liverpool Standard.

SIR,—In your edition of the 26th inst., I saw a letter from Mr. Lee of Leeds, in which are preferred against me the charges of misrepresentation, and of making

profit "by publishing what of right belonged to another." They are of so grave a nature as imperatively to call for notice and refutation ; but, ere I attempt this, allow me to remark, that in my opinion, Mr. Lee would have acted more courteously had he addressed through you a private communication to the author of the preface to his letter on Brandy and Salt, requesting my authority for the statement I made relative to the inventor of the above medicine, and seeking information as to other circumstances connected with the publication of the pamphlet in question. Had he adopted this course, and I had sent him no reply, or if my reply had failed to satisfy him, he might then, with some degree of propriety, have proceeded publicly to assail and arraign me.

I said in my preface that I was "informed" that the combination of Brandy and Salt as a medicine was the invention of a French physician. If this statement was incorrect, why did not Mr. Lee tell us in plain language that he was the inventor of this medicine in such and such a year, and detail the circumstances which led him to think of such a composition as a remedy ; instead of which, he says "it is *not* an invention but a discovery ;" while in another part of his letter he asserts that no one but himself had anything to do "with its *invention*," &c. Here are conflicting statements. He seems desirous of persuading the world that he is the first person who ever thought of combining Brandy and Salt as a medicine, but the fact is that he is no more the inventor or originator of this remedy than I am. If he be the inventor, let him prove it ; for, until he does this, I shall leave the statement in my preface remain as it is, excepting that part of it respecting his being deputed to inspect the physician's papers, because he positively says he never was commissioned to do so. The foregoing I consider quite sufficient to dispose of the charge of my having been guilty of "misrepresentation."

With regard to the next accusation of my having made profit by what of right belonged to another, Mr. Lee's reasoning is not at all conclusive. It is true that the pamphlets were not *given* away by me, but were sold. Whether any profit was made by the sale I cannot tell, for I have neither heard nor enquired ; but this I know, that I had neither directly nor indirectly any concern in the profit or loss of the publication under notice. My motive for writing the preface was simply this : I had heard that it was intended to throw into the form of a pamphlet Mr. Lee's letter, which appeared in the *Leeds Intelligencer* and was expressly made a present to the public ; and as I had found so much benefit in my own case from the use of brandy and salt, and had witnessed its efficacy in several other persons to whom I had the pleasure of recommending it, and felt most anxious that still more might be induced to give it a trial, I volunteered to write a preface, conceiving that the assertions of Mr. Lee's letter would be more readily credited if preceded by a few prefatory remarks by a clergyman who could give personal as well as other evidence, as to the medicine so highly recommended. In executing this undertaking I most gladly availed myself of the information received only a few days previously, relative to the medicine being the invention of a professional man ; because I was convinced that such a statement would have considerable weight with the public. I received and I asked no remuneration whatever for my trouble ; and I have taken vast pains in recommending the adoption of this remedy without any reward or hope of it. But though it be supposed that I had written the preface and tacked it on to Mr. Lee's letter from interested motives, I should not have

been making profit by that which of right belonged to another; for I maintain that Mr Lee has no right nor title to that letter in the way of *property*. He made it the property of the *public*, and as I am one of the public, I should have been justified in seeking to make profit by it. Now that he has given me the hint, I will not promise to be in future so disinterested as I have been hitherto.

The secret of Mr Lee's present uneasiness appears to me to arise from this circumstance—he now finds that something is likely to be made by the belief that he is the inventor, and the only one who can give proper directions for the application of this medicine, and, therefore, he is anxious that no one beside himself should write on the subject but let him not be sanguine for he must bring forward more convincing proofs than he has hitherto adduced of his being the author of this remedy and the only one that knows how to use it, before he will succeed in persuading the public to believe according to his wishes.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR OF THE PREFACE.

Liverpool, June 30th, 1840.

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